

YUGO:

Synthesized in the diphenyl ether series. II. Prepn. of 8-phenoxyquinoline and of 8-phenoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline. V. Ilićin, J. Blažan, and O. Bandović-Raljija (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Archiv. Kem.* 25, 233-7 (1953) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 49, 23482. --A tech. mixt. of *o*- and *p*-C₆H₄NO₂ (ratio 70:30) was converted to the corresponding diphenyl ethers [Org. Syntheses, Collective Vol. II, 41(1943) (*C.A.* 23, 2894)] reduced by Suter's method (*C.I.*, 4100) to a mixt. of the corresponding aminodiphenyl ethers, b.p. 180-90°, in 75% yield, which were separated to the individual ethers by Suter's method (*loc. cit.*). Thus from 36 g. of the mixt., were obtained 25 g. (60%) of the pure *o*-aminodiphenyl ether (I), m. 43-4°. A modified Skraup synthesis with 0.05 mole I, 0.2 mole of glycerol, 0.0376 mole As₂O₃, and 10.12 g. concd. H₂SO₄ gave 71% crude 8-phenoxy-quinoline (II) purified by vacuum distillation, b.p. 218-223°, m. 105.5-6.5°. II-HCl crystallizes from EtOH-Et₂O as the monohydrate; colorless prisms, m. 102-4°. Remelting 160-70° [anhyd. II-HCl (III)], dehydration *in vacuo* over P₂O₅, gave III, m. 170-1°; picrate, yellow needles, m. 140.5-1.5° (from EtOH); picrolonate, yellow needles, m. 175-5.5° (decompn.) (from EtOH-tetrazeane). To 0.032 mole II in 100 ml. hot abu. KtOH was added 0.459 g.-atom Na over one hour; 100 ml. more EtOH was added to dissolve all the Na; H₂O and HCl were added and the mixt. evapd. to dryness, then extd. with H₂O and Et₂O to give 67% the 8-phenoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (IV), colorless oil, b.p. 205-10°, m. 79-80°. Upon recryst. it m. 87-2° (from EtOH-HCl salt, colorless plate, m. 123-129° (from EtOH-Et₂O); picrate, yellow prisms, m. 188-9° (decompn.) (from EtOH)). Werner, Ljubljana,

~~Hummel, V. Hahn, P.~~
HAHN, V.

YUGO.

The structure of phthaloylurea, V. Hahn, P. Hummel, and Z. Gerle (Univ. Brno, Czechoslovakia) *J. Prakt. Chem.* 10-11-12(1954) (in German). Treatment of phthaloylurea (I) or phthaloylurethan (II) with excess NH₂OH produced phthalamide in both cases; similarly, treatment of I or II with N₂H₄·H₂O produced phthaloylhydrazide. I with xanthodrol in AcOH gave exclusively a monoxanthyl deriv., m. 201-2° (from dioxane-EtOH). Thus the structure of I is a
 $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7(\text{CO})\text{NCONH}_2$.

D. S. Parry

2

AS SEEN

✓ Syntheses in the dimethyl ether series. III. Sulfonation of 4-nitro- and 2,4-dinitrodiphenylether. V. Hahn, Z. Kochansky, and V. Tedák-Tenčík (Univ. Z. Čech, Prague, Czechoslovakia). *Archiv. chem.* 26, 257-263 (in English 263-273) (1964); cf. *C.A.* 49, 6035f. — 4-O₂N-C₆H₄OPh (5 g.) and 10 ml. conc. H₂SO₄ was heated 2 hrs. on a water-bath, cooled and 10 g. ice added gave 10 g. crystals, m. 65-70°, which in 5 ml. H₂O was treated with 10 ml. 50% KOH to give 7 g. 4-O₂N-C₆H₄-OC₆H₄SO₃K-4' (I), colorless prisms. The mother liquor was evapd. to dryness, 2 g. PCl₅ added, heated 0.5 hr. on a water-bath, 10 ml. H₂O added, extd. with Et₂O, the extd. dried and evapd. to yield 0.12 g. residue, m. 110-13° which treated with 2 ml. 25% NH₃ gave 0.1 g. 4-O₂N-C₆H₄OC₆H₄-SO₃NH₂-2', m. 183-200°. 2,4-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃OPh (II) (5.2 g.) and 5.4 ml. conc. H₂SO₄ was heated 0.5-1 hr. on a water-bath and 5 g. ice added to give 2,4-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃OSO₃H-4' (III), light-gray, hygroscopic leaflets sintering at 60°, m. 98-105° (unsharp); III Ba-salt, colorless prisms (from H₂O); III monohydrate, sinters 95°, m. 108-110°. K-salt, pale-yellow prisms (from H₂O); S-benzylthiuronium salt (IV), m. 190-1°, colorless prisms (from 50% EtOH). ρ -KOC₆H₄-SO₃K (V) (7.5 g.), 10 ml. H₂O and 6.7 g. 1,3-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃Cl (VI) was heated for 2 hrs. under reflux; cooled in ice, the crystals filtered off, dissolved in 35 ml. H₂O, let stand overnight in an ice-box, the unreacted VI filtered off and the filtrate evapd. to leave 11.2 g. of III K-salt. III Ba salt was prep'd. from the K salt with BaCl₂ and converted to III monohydrate and identified as IV. The X-ray diffraction patterns of III K salt obtained both by sulfonation of II and by condensation of V with VI were identical. — E. Gudlak

Hahn, V.

The bromination of 2-furanilide. V. Hahn, Z. Stojanac, and D. Einer (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Prakt. Chem.* 27, 165-7 (1955) (in English). A soln. of 15.3 g. Br in 5 ml. CHCl_3 was added slowly with stirring to a soln. of 6 g. 2-furanilide in 110 ml. CHCl_3 , the mixt. refluxed 40 min., evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue dissolved in 22 ml. EtOH and filtered hot to give, after cooling, 4.4 g. *p*-bromoanilide (I) of 5-bromo-2-furoic acid, m. 142-3°; analytical sample, m. 161-5° (from EtOH). A mixt. of 2 g. I and 25 ml. concd. HCl was heated 6 hrs. at 150-60° in a sealed tube, the mixt. dild. with 30 ml. H_2O , extd. with Et_2O (no definite product was obtained from Et_2O soln.), the aq. soln. was filtered, excess NaOH added, the mixt. extd. with Et_2O , the Et_2O soln. dried, evapd., the residue dissolved in H_2O , filtered hot, NaOH soln. added, to yield *p*-Br $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NHNH}_2$ (II). 5-Bromo-2-furoyl chloride (0.3 g.) in 15 ml. C_6H_6 was dropped into 5.2 g. II in 15 ml. C_6H_6 , the mixt. refluxed 30 min., held 12 hrs. at room temp., 15 ml. C_6H_6 and 20 ml. H_2O added; the C_6H_6 layer sepd., washed with 20 ml. H_2O , dried, and evapd., and the residue crystd. from 30 ml. EtOH to give 5.8 g. I, m. 153-4°. E. Gultnik

YUGOSLAVIA/General Problems of Pathology .. Tumors.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12718
Author : Stern, P., Misirlije, A., Hahn, V.
Inst : ~~Met g... Inst. PHARMACOL,~~ Sarajevo.
Title : Chemical Structure and Antileukemic Activity. V.
Certain N-Acyl-urethans.
Orig Pub : Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1956, 6, No 1, 27-32

Abstract : A study was made of 4 N-acyl-urethans: N-carbethoxy-
succinamide (I), N-carbethoxysuccindiamide (II), N-
carbethoxyphthalimide (III), and N-carbethoxysaccharine
(IV). I, III and IV were obtained by usual methods
slightly modified (Heller, G., Jacobsohn, P., Ber., 1921,
54, 1107; Eckenroth, H., Koerppen, G., Ber., 1897, 30,
1265). II was obtained by the action of an excess of a
25% aqueous solution of ammonia upon I. Toxicity of the

Card 1/2

Card 2/2 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617810019-8

Hahn, V.

S-Benzylthiuronium salts of some barbituric acid derivatives. V. Hahn, Z. Kochansky, I. Guščak-Mašek, and M. Jemrić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 26, 119-34 (1954) (in English). —Mixing equiv. amounts of Na-salts of barbituric acid derivs. and S-benzylthiuronium chloride in aq. soln. gives S-benzylthiuronium salts of following K, R' C CO NH C X NH CO (R') R' R'.

N, m.p. and yield given: Me, H, H, O, 173-4°, quant.; (monohydrate, m. 188-9°); Et, H, H, O, 178-8°, 55; Pr, H, H, O, 182-3°, 82; Ph, H, H, O, 240-1°, 70; PhCH₂, H, H, O, decomp. 320°, 91; 2-furyl, H, H, O, decomp. 320°, quant.; Et, H, Me, O, 159-60°, 91; Et, Et, H, O, --, quant. (monohydrate, m. 82-3°); CH₃CHCH₃, CH₃CH₂, H, O, quant. (hemihydrate, m. 88-89°); Et, Ph, H, O, 144-5°, quant.; MeEtCH₂, CH₂CH₂CH₃, H, O, 96-7°, quant.; H, H, H, S, decomp. 320°, 80-90; Et, H, H, O, 186-7°, quant. (monohydrate, m. 166-7°); Et, MePrCH₂, H, S, 111-12°, 80.

E. Guščak

Monthly Index of East European Research (EER) (C. Vol. 1)

No. 2.

4/4/11 V

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 21472

Author : V. Hahn, N. Pravdic-Sladovic.

Inst :

Title : The Preparation of Some 1-(nitrophenyl)-2-pyridones and
-thiopyridones.

Orig Pub : Croat. chem. acta, 1957, 29, No 2, 127-129

Abstract : 1-(3'-nitrophenyl)-2-pyridone (I) and 1-(4'-nitrophenyl)-
-2-pyridone (II) were synthetized and the corresponding
2-thiopyridones (III and IV) were obtained from them.
Pyridone-2 is prepared of 0.1 mole of 2-aminopyridine in
100 mlit of 20%ual H_2SO_4 by the action of 0.106 mole of
 $NaNO_2$, yield 75%, and it is transformed into the K deri-
vative (V) according to Binz and Raeth (Liebigs Ann.
Chem., 1931, 489, 107); V is a monohydrate, melting
point 269 to 273°. 45 mmoles of anhydrous V, 180 mmole
of m-BrC₆H₄NO₂ and 0.3 g of Cu powder are heated 4 hours

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617810019-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 21472

at 240 to 260°, distilled with steam and I is extracted
with water from the residue, yield 63%, melting point 184
to 185° (from alcohol). 10 mmoles of P₂S₅ is added to 10
mmoles of I in 10 mlit of anhydrous C₅H₅N, all is poured
out into 50 mlit of water and III is separated (at about
0°, 12 hours), yield 84%, melting point 199 to 200°
(from benzene). II was prepared of anhydrous V and
n-ClC₆H₄NO₂ similarly to I, yield 50%, melting point 188

to 189° (from alcohol); IV was prepared similarly to III,
yield 73%, melting point 174 to 175° (from benzene).

Card 2/2

4/4/11 V

HAHN, V. (Zagreb); KUKOLJA, S. (Zagreb)

Studies on 4-pyrone and 4-pyridones. I. The preparation
of 1-aryl-3-hydroxy-4-pyridones and related compounds.
Croat chem acta 33 no.3:137-144 '61.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Technology,
University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
2. Member of the Editorial Board, "Croatica chemica acta,
Arhiv za kemiju" (for Kukolja).

KUKOLJA, S.; HAHN, V.

Studies on 4-pyrone and 4-pyridones. II. The preparation and rearrangement of 3-allyloxy-4-pyrone. Croat chem acta 33 no.4: 229-233 '61.

1. Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Croatica chemica acta" (for Kukolja).

PRAVDIC, N.; HAHN, V.

Contributions to the knowledge of the amides of thiocinnamic acid. Thioamide. Note II. Croat chem acta 34 no.2:85-88 '62.

1. Odjel biokemije, Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb, i
Zavod za organsku kemiju, Tehnoloski fakultet, Zagreb.

HANN, Witold E.; KUTNOWSKA-MADEJA, Zofia

Hydroxycarbonyl derivatives and analogs of benzocycloheptene. Pt.1.
Rocznik chemii 37 no.11:1447-1456 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz.

MANN, WITOLD E.
HAHN, WITOLD E.

POL.

The synthesis and reactions of 2-(4-pyridyl)thiazole derivatives. Jan Barz, Witold E. Hahn and Marian Mleczko. Rocznik Chem. 28, 479-84 (1954) (French summary).—The following 2-(4-pyridyl)thiazoles are reported as synthesized (no experimental details) (4-substituent given): Me, m. 09-71° (HCl salt, m. 212-8°); p-BrC₆H₄, m. 155-7° (HBr salt, m. 239-91°); p-O₂NCH₃, HBr salt, m. 180-9°; p-PhC₆H₄, m. 175.5-6.5° (HCl salt, m. 200-8°). C. F.

2
M. G.

HAHN, W.

Diene synthesis of heterocyclic rings. p. 616.

WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne)
Wroclaw, Poland.
Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

Reaction between formaldehyde and the 1-monophenylhydrazone of 2-derivatives of glyoxal. Witold L. Hulin (Univ. Poznań, Poland). Roczniki Chemii 27, 181 (1953) (German summary).—Attempts to find different starting materials for synthesizing analogs of chloromycetin, beginning with esters of β -oxo acids, were made. The action of CH_2O on the 1-monophenylhydrazone of 2-deriv. of glyoxal, $\text{RCOCH}(\text{NNHAr})$ (I), gave 2 products, $\text{RCOC}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{NNHAr}$ (II) and $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{NNHAr})\text{COR}$ (III), in the presence of a basic catalyst. When R was Me and Ar was Ph, the yields and m.p.s. were 90% I, m. 149–50°, 65% II, m. 116–18°, and 10% III m. 205–6°; when R and Ar were Ph, 88% I m. 113–15°, 77% II, m. 120–8°, and 11% III, m. 245–6°; when R was 4-pyridyl and Ar was Ph, 90% I, m. 173–5°, and 80% II, m. 204–5°. P. D.

HAHN, W.E.

Chen ✓ The importance of electropositive halogen in organic chemistry. Witold B. Hahn (Univ. Poznań, Poland). Wiadomości Chemiczne, 10, 3 (1984).—The following topics are reviewed: Prepn. of pos. halogen (I) by the dissociation of halogen mol.; compds. with I attached to C and to N; halogenation with hypohalogen acids. 128 references. Adam Szczerzyński

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 72806
B-25
AUTHOR : Hahn, W. E.
INST. : Lodz Scientific Society
TITLE : Foam-Forming Properties of the Salts of Aryl-Succinic Acids.
ORIG. PUB. : Soc. scient. lodz. acta chim., 1958, 3, 9-20
ABSTRACT : The possibility was investigated of utilizing as detergents the products of the reaction of fluorene, acenaphthene, and tetrahydronaphthalene, on the one hand, and maleic anhydride, on the other, in the presence of benzoyl peroxide as a catalyst. Foam forming properties and surface tension of solutions of the salts of the thus synthesized aryl succinic acids were compared, at different pH values, with the corresponding properties of solutions of liquid soap and Merzolyat D. Results of comparison showed the possibility of utilizing aryl succinic acids as detergents in textile and leather industry, in impregnation of wood, in flotation processes, etc. -- G. Bonvech.
CARD: 1/

COUNTRY : Poland
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617810019-8
G-1

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19 1959, No. 72806
AUTHOR : Suszko, J.; Hahn, W. E.
INST. : Univ. Warszaw.
TITLE : Investigation of the Structure of Benzo-Cycloheptene.

ORIG. PUB. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 5, 1073-1087

ABSTRACT : 1,2-Benzo- Δ^1 -cycloheptene-4,6-dicarboxylic acid (I) was synthesized as follows. The diethyl ester of 1,2-benzo- Δ^1 -cycloheptene-3,7-dione-4,6-dicarboxylic acid (II), prepared according to Dickman, but using Na-ethylate (III), in lieu of CH₃OMa, (yield of II, 30-53%, MP 27-38°) was produced by gradual addition of NaHg, within 10 hours at 20° (10 g of II in 560 ml alcohol + 40 ml glacial CH₃COOH + ~ 3.5 g NaHg) to the corresponding 3,7-diol (III), yield ~ 61-63% (crude), MP 161-162°. Oxidation of III by action of Cr₂O₇ in dry C₆H₆ yielded the diethyl ester of 1,2-benzo- Δ^1 ,3,6-cycloheptatriene-4,(-dicarboxylic acid (IV), yield of crude IV, 28-42%, MP 59-60°. IV was converted,

CARD: 1/5

P/012/ 59/004/03/10/020

AUTHORS: Russocki, M.; Chrząszczewska, A.; Slawiński, T.; Hahn, W E.

TITLE: Synthesis of 1, 6, 8, 2', 4', 6'-Hexahydroxyphenylfluorone

PERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4,
pp 90 - 93

TEXT: The scope of the investigation described in this article was
the synthesis of a hitherto not known symmetrical hexahydroxyphenylfluorone
in which all ortho positions, as regards the central carbon, are filled
with hydroxy groups. This goal was achieved by condensation of phloroglucine
aldehyde with phloroglucine in a classical way. The condensation was
carried out by heating these compounds in 50%-alcohol, acidulated with
 H_2SO_4 in the atmosphere of air or carbon dioxide. The output was between
48-66%. The same product, but with lower output and purity, was obtained
by condensation in concentrated sulphuric acid. There are 4 references: 2
German and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego (Łódz University, Department of Organic Chemistry)

PRESENTED: March 14, 1959

✓

Card 1/1

HAHN, W.F.; ZIELINSKI, T.

Synthesis of aminoalcohols, Pt. 7, Acta chim. 7;41-55 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of the Lodz University.
Presented Nov, 1962.

P/012/59/004/03/12/020

AUTHOR: Hahn, W.E.TITLE: Synthesis of Aminoalcohols III. Investigations of the Influence
of Substituents in Phenylhydrazone Ring Upon Addition Reaction
of Formaldehyde With Omega-Monoarylhydrazones of PhenylglyoxalPERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4,
pp 101 - 115

TEXT: In connection with investigations carried out by the author, concerning the hydroxymethylation reaction of omega-monoarylhydrazones of glyoxal derivatives (Refs. 1, 2, 3), the author obtained several compounds of omega-monoarylohydrazones of phenylglyoxal. These compounds were not yet described in chemical-scientific literature available in Poland. To these compounds formaldehyde was added in the presence of an alkaline catalyst and two new types of compounds were obtained: D-derivatives of alpha-arylaizo-beta-hydroxy-propiophenone and B-derivatives of 1,5-diphenyl-2, 4-bis-(arylaizo)-pentadione 1, 5. Further, the author lists main properties of these compounds and describes in details the course of his experiments. There are 2 tables and 13 references: 3 Polish, 6 German, 3 English and 1

Card 1/2

✓

P/012/59/004/03/12/020

Synthesis of Aminoalcohols III. Investigations of the Influence of Substituents in Phenylhydrazone Ring Upon Addition Reaction of Formaldehyde With Omega-Monoarylhydrazones of Phenylglyoxal

Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego (Lodz University, Department of Organic Chemistry)

PRESENTED: January 16, 1959

✓

Card 2/2

P/012/59/004/03/13/020

AUTHOR: Hahn, W.E.

TITLE: Synthesis of Aminoalcohols IV. Reaction Products of Omega-Monocarylyhydrazones of Glyoxal Derivatives With Formaldehyde and Amines

PERIODICAL: Societas Scientiarum Lodziensis Acta Chimica, 1959, Vol 4,
pp 117 - 130

TEXT: The subject of the investigations was to carry out the addition reactions between the formaldehyde and primary amines and between the secondary mono- and diamines and the series of omega-monophenylhydrazone derivatives of phenyl- and methylglyoxal. Similar investigations were carried out by other scientists as well, but only with secondary monoamines. As the result of experimental series described in detail in this article, several new compounds were obtained; they were derivatives of 2-aryl-4-alkyl-6-acyl-2, 3, 4, 5-tetrahydro-1, 2, 4-triazine. These compounds are formed with a good output and they crystallize easily. They were not described yet in chemical-scientific literature. There are 2 tables and 12 references: 5 German, 3 English and 4 Polish.

Card 1/2

✓

P/012/59/004/03/13/020

Synthesis of Aminoalcohols IV. Reaction Products of Omega-Monoarylhydrazones of Glyoxal Derivatives With Formaldehyde and Amines

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego (Lodz University, Department of Organic Chemistry)

PRESENTED: January 16, 1959

✓
—

Card 2/2

SUSZKO, J.; HAHN, W.

On the construction of benzocycloheptene. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.5:
279-283 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet im. A.Mickiewicza,
Poznan.
(Benzocycloheptene)

HAHN, Witold E.

Reactions between α -monoarylhydrazone derivatives of glyoxal,
formaldehyde, and primary amines. Rocznik chemii 33 no.4/5:1245-1247
'59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz
(Aryl groups) (Hydrazones) (Glyoxal)
(Formaldehyde) (Amines)

HAHN, Witold E.

Investigation of the addition of formaldehyde and mercaptans to the
 ω -monoarylhydrazone derivatives of glyoxal. Roczn. chemii 33 no. 4/5:
1249-1250 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

(Formaldehyde) (Thiols) (Aryl groups)
(Hydrazones) (Glyoxal)

HAHN, Witold E.

Cyanoethylation of aryl hydrazones. Rocznik chemii 33 no.6:1501-1503 '59.
(EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Cyanoethylation) (Hydrazones) (Aryl groups)

HAHN, Witold E.; MADEJA, Zofia; PIECHOCKI, Tadeusz

Studies on fluorene derivatives. Fluorene-4-aldehyde (4-formyl
fluorene). Rocznik chemii 33 no.6:1505-1506 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Zaklad Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu, Lodz.
(Fluorene) (Formyl group) (Aldehydes)

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d 1

IV Synthesis of 6-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-triazine derivatives.
Wojciech E. Hahn and Halina Zawadzka (Univ. Lodz,
Poland). Rocznik Chem. 34, 327-8 (1960) (German sum-
mary).—The following 4-derivs. of 6-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4-
4,6-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazine were prep'd. from *p*-nitro-
phenacylamine phenylhydrazone and formaldehyde accord-
ing to Busch, *et al.* (CA 19, 477; 22, 8640): Me, m. 110-
20°; iso-Pr, m. 121.5-24°; CH₂:CHCH₃, m. 102-3.5°;
Bu, m. 110-11.5°; cyclohexyl, m. 173-3°. PhCH₃, m.
104-6°; Ph, m. 120-3°. Kreglewski

4
1-BN(BW)
2-WAT(MB)(MAY)

1 1
4
Reaction of amino acids with formaldehyde and arylhydrazones. Witold N. Mieha (Univ. Krakow, Poland). Roczniki Chem. 34, 329-330 (1960) (German summary).—Similarly to primary amines, glycine, L-alanine, and D-leucine react with formaldehyde and α -monoarylyhydrazones, β -derivs. of glyoxal, RCH:NNHAr, or *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde phenylhydrazone to form colored cryst. derivs. of HO₂C-CHR'N.CH₂.CR:N.NPh.CH₃ (R', R, and m.p. given): H, Ac, 155-7°; Me, Ac, 150-2°; Bu, Ac, 100-1°; H, Bz, 146-8°; Me, Bz, 165-7°; H, *p*-O₂NC₆H₄, 138-40°.
A. Kreglewski

HAHN, Witold E.; EPSZTAJI, Jan

Utilization of the Mannich reaction for the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds in clinical systems. II. Some derivatives of (-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazine-4) - acetic acids. Rocznik chemii 35 no.4:907-916 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

CHRZASZCZEWSKA, A.; HAHN, W.E.; KACZAN, J.

Research on the diacylglycerophosphoric acids. Pt.3. Acta chim
8:29-35 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented by
A. Chrzaszczewska.

HAHN, W.E.

Cyanoethylation of hydrazine derivatives. Pt.l. Acta chim 8:37-43
'62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented by
W. Hahn.

HAHN, W.E.; WEGLEWSKI, J.

Synthesis of aminoalcohols. Pt.6. Acta chim 8:45-54 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented
by W. E. Hahn.

HAHN, W.E.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, L.

Reactions of the dimercaptomaleic acid derivatives. Pt.1. Acta
chim 8:55-59 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz, and Institute
of Organic Industry, Section Zgierz. Presented by W.E. Hahn.

HAHN, W.E.; TOMCZYK, D.

The reactions of 2',3- and 3',4-cycloalkenequinoline derivatives.
Pt.1. Acta chim 8:61-67 '62.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz. Presented by
W.E. Hahn.

s/081/62/000/023/041/120
B166/B101

AUTHOR: Hahn, Witold E.

TITLE: The use of the Mannich reaction for synthesizing heterocyclic systems. I. 2-aryl-6-acyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazine derivatives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 299-300,
abstract 23Zh242 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 2, 1962, 227-234
[Pol.; summaries in Russ., Eng., and Ger.])

TEXT: Condensation of RCOCH=NNHAr (I) with $\text{R}'\text{NH}_2$ (II) and CH_2O gives 2-R-4-R'-6-R"-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1,2,4-triazines (IIIa-s, where
(a) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{CH}_3$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (b) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$;
(c) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{C}_3\text{H}_7$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (d) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{iso-C}_3\text{H}_7$,
 $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (e) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{C}_4\text{H}_9$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (f) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{allyl}$,
 $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (g) $\text{R} = \text{R}' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$; (h) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{CH}_3$,
 $\text{R}'' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}$; (j) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$, $\text{R}'' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}$; (k) $\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$,

Card 1/5

The use of the Mannich reaction...

S/081/62/000/023/041/120
B166/B101

R' = cyclohexyl, R'' = C_6H_5CO ; (l) $R = R' = C_6H_5$, $R'' = C_6H_5CO$;
(m) $R = C_6H_4COOH-m$, $R' = CH_3$, $R'' = C_6H_5CO$; (n) $R = C_6H_4COOH-p$, $R' = CH_3$,
 $R'' = C_6H_5CO$; (o) $R = C_6H_5$, $R' = \beta$ -naphthyl, $R'' = CH_3CO$; (p) $R = C_6H_5$,
 $R' = CH_2CH_2OH$, $R'' = CH_3CO$; (q) $R = C_6H_4NO_2-p$, $R' = CH_3$, $R'' = C_6H_5CO$;
(r) $R = C_6H_4NO_2-p$, $R' = CH_3$, $R'' = CH_3CO$; (s) $R = C_6H_4NO_2-p$, $R' = iso-C_3H_7$,
 $R'' = CH_3CO$. $RCOC(=NNHAr)CH_2NHR'$ (IVa-s) is formed intermediately in the

course of condensation, which is proved by the independent synthesis of
IVj and IVt ($R = CH_3$, $R' = C_6H_5CH_2$, Ar = C_6H_5) (IVt) by reacting
 $C_6H_5COC(=NNHC_6H_5)CH_2N(CH_3)_2$ (V) and $CH_3COC(=NNHC_6H_5)CH_2N(CH_3)_2$ (VI) with
 $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$ and converting IVj, t into IIIj, t by heating it with CH_2O .

Reacting V with insufficient quantity of $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$ gives
 $CH_3COC(=NNHC_6H_5)CH_2N(CH_2C_6H_5)CH_2C(=NNHC_6H_5)COCH_3$ (VII). The action of
 $C_6H_5NHCO_2H_5$ and CH_2O on I ($R = CH_3$, Ar = C_6H_5) (Ia) leads to the formation of

Card 2/5

S/081/62/000/023/041/120
B166/B101

The use of the Mannich reaction...

2-phenylhydrazone of 1-ethylphenylaminobutadi-2,3-one (VIII) alone. To a mixture of 0.02 moles I ($R = Ar = C_6H_5$) and 0.044 moles 37% CH_2O in 40 ml alcohol are added 0.022 moles $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$, this is heated for 1 hr and after 24 hrs IIIj, $C_{23}H_{21}N_3O$ is precipitated, yield 75%, m.p. 95-96°C (from CH_3OH); the hydrochloride has the m.p. 190-192°C (from alcohol). III are obtained in the same way (the following gives the substance, the reaction time in hrs, the quantity of alcohol in ml, the gross formula, the yield as a % and the melting point in °C): a, 1, 20, $C_{12}H_{16}N_3O$, 82, 89-90 [iodomethylate, $C_{13}H_{18}N_3OI$, m.p. 208-210°C (from CH_3OH); iodoethylate, $C_{14}H_{20}N_3OI$, m.p. 186-189°C (from acetone)]; b, 1, 20, $C_{13}H_{17}N_3O$, 78, 52-53 (from 70% CH_3OH) [iodomethylate, $C_{14}H_{20}N_3OI$, m.p. 186-188°C (from acetone)]; c, 1, 20, $C_{14}H_{19}N_3O$, 75, 79-80.5 (from 80% CH_3OH); d, 1, 20, $C_{14}H_{19}N_3O$, 90, 64-65 (from 60% CH_3OH); e (the hydrochloride), 1, 25, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O \cdot HC_1$, 70, 150-152 (from benzene); f, 1, 25, $C_{14}H_{17}N_3O$, 65, 43-44 (from

Card 3/5

S/081/62/000/023/041/120
B166/B101

The use of the Mannich reaction...

: 50% CH₃OH); g, 1.5, 20, C₁₇H₁₇N₃O, 60, 119-121 (from CH₃OH); h, 1, 20,
C₁₇H₁₇N₃O, 80, 101-103 (from 80% CH₃OH); k, 1, 40, C₂₂H₂₅N₃O, 70, 101.5-102.5
(from CH₃OH); l, 1, 30, C₂₂H₁₉N₃O, 65, 126-128 (from CH₃OH); m, 1, 160,
C₁₈H₁₇N₃O₃, 60, 231-233 (from alcohol); n, 1.5, 120, C₁₈H₁₇N₃O₃, 65,
239-241 (from 80% CH₃COOH); o, 1.5, 50, C₂₁H₁₉N₃O, 70, 160-161 (from
acetone); p, 1.5, 25, C₁₃H₁₇N₃O₂, 85, 92.5-93.5 (from cyclohexane); q, 3,
100, C₁₇H₁₆N₄O₃, 48, 149-151 (from CH₃OH); r, 5, 100, C₁₂H₁₂N₄O₃, 35,
150-152 (from CH₃OH); s, 5, 100, C₁₄H₁₈N₃O₃, 45, 121-122 (from CH₃OH). A
mixture of 0.02 moles Ia, 0.025 moles 37% CH₂O and 0.022 moles C₆H₅NHC₂H₅
in 50 ml alcohol is boiled for 5 hrs, then cooled and the product is VIII,
C₁₈H₂₁N₃O, m.p. 205-206.5°C (from CH₃OH). A mixture of 0.02 moles VI and
0.04 moles C₆H₅CH₂NH₂ in 80 ml absolute toluene is boiled for 8 hrs in a
N₂ atmosphere, the solvent is removed by vacuum distillation, and 30 ml

Card 4/5

The use of the Mannich reaction...

S/081/62/000/023/041/120
B166/B101

CH_3OH and 2 ml concentrated HCl are then added to the residue giving IVt hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl}$, yield 77%, m.p. $158-160^\circ\text{C}$ (decomposition; from CH_3OH). In the same way IVj hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl}$, is produced from V in 6 hrs, yield 80%, m.p. $189.5-190.5^\circ\text{C}$ (decomposition; from acetone-alcohol 10:1). A mixture of 0.01 moles V and 0.005 moles $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ in 50 ml toluene is boiled for 10 hrs in a N_2 atmosphere, the solvent is removed by vacuum distillation, producing VII, $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2$, yield 39%, m.p. $171-172^\circ\text{C}$ (from absolute alcohol). A mixture of 0.002 moles IVt hydrochloride, 0.3 g Na_2CO_3 , 0.3 ml 37% CH_2O and 10 ml CH_3OH is heated for 1 hr, cooled, then 3 ml water are added, the product is III ($\text{R} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{R}' = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$, $\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_3\text{CO}$), m.p. $74-75^\circ\text{C}$ (from 70% CH_3OH). A mixture of 0.001 moles IVj, 0.2 g Na_2CO_3 and 0.2 ml 37% CH_2O in 5 ml CH_3OH is heated for 1/2 hr, producing IIIj. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 5/5

HAHN, Witold E.; EPSZTAJM, Jan

Experiments in hydroxymethylation and hydroxylation of
(2,3-pyrido)-cycloparaffin. Rocz chemii 36 no.4:777-778
'62.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

HAHN, Witold E.; BARTNIK, Romuald; EPSZTAJN, Jan

Utilization of the Mannich reaction for the synthesis of heterocyclic systems. Pt.4. Rocznik chemii 36 no.11:1645-1654 '62.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

HAHN, Witold E.; EPSZTAJN, Jan

New method for the synthesis of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline.
Rocznik chemii 37 no.1:109-112 '63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz.

HAHN, Witold, E.; EPSZTAJN, Jan

Cycloparaffins condensed with heterocyclic rings. Pts. 1-2.
Rocznik chemii 37 no.4:395-412 '63.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet, Lodz.

HAHN, Witold E.; MADEJA-KOTKOWSKA, Zofia

Studies on products of reduction of some hydroxycarbonyl derivatives
of 1,2-benzo- Δ^1 -cycloheptene. Rocznik chemii 37 no. 7/8:915-917
'63.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz.

L 07003-67 EXP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP7001015

(N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/001/0149/0152

AUTHOR: Hahn, Witold E.; Epszajn, Jan; Olejniczak, Bogdan; and Stasiak, Stanislaw *BB*

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry University (Katedra Chemii Organicznej
Universytetu), Lodz. *B*

TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of 2,6-dialkylpyridine analogues

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 1,
1966, 149-152

TOPIC TAGS: heterocyclic base compound, pyridine, chemical synthesis, chemical
reaction

ABSTRACT: Continuation of work on the synthesis and properties of N-heterocyclic
compounds condensed in the ortho position with cycloparaffins is reported. Of par-
ticular interest were compounds having an alicyclic ring condensed in the 2 and 3
positions, and an alkyl in position 6 in pyridine. Systems having two alicyclic
rings condensed in positions 2, 3 and 5,6 with pyridine were also investigated.
Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 35,397]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 09Sep65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

5/24/1980/3

L 41809-66 IMP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6031693

(N)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0099/66/040/003/0411/0420

25
B

AUTHOR: Hahn, Witold E.; Sokolowska, Alicja

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, University, Lodz (Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu)

TITLE: Synthesis of aminoalcohols. VIII. Derivatives of beta-mercaptopo-alpha-arylhydrazone-propane

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 411-420

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, sulfone, sulphinic acid, mercaptan, condensation reaction, formaldehyde

ABSTRACT: β -Arylhydrazone- α -ketosulphides or sulphones have been obtained in the reaction of mercaptanes or sulphinic acids with Mannich bases synthesized from the ω -arylhydrazone derivatives of glyoxal. Direct three-component condensation of formaldehyde, CH and SH acidic compounds yielded the same compounds. The sulphides were oxidized to sulphoxides and sulphones. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.
[Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 016

Card 1/1 af

0919 0293

HAHNER, I.

"Movement for Saving Raw Materials in Vigogne Spinning Mills."
Magyar Textiltechnika [Hungarian Textiles] Vol.3, No.12, pp.376-378,
December 1950.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617810019-8

HAHNER, Lajos

Workshop experiences with the "Peralta" rolls. Magy textil 13 no.2:
77-79 F '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617810019-8"

MAYER, Karel; HAICL, Zdenek

Congenital spinal abnormalities and their clinical significance.
Cesk. pediat. 17 no.5/6:514-517 Je '62.

1. Katedra detske chirurgie a ortopedie fakulty detskeho lekarstvi
University Karlovy v Praze, vedouci prof. MUDr. O. Hnevkovsky.

(SPINE abnorm)

HALCOV, K. H.

PA 162T79

RUMANIA/Metallurgy - Steel

Dephosphorization Mar/Apr 50

"Dephosphorization of Steel in Electric Furnaces
With Acid Linings," K. H. Halcov

"Metallurgia" No 2, pp 58-60

Describes experiments in eliminating phosphorus
from steel during normal processing in electric
furnaces. Mixture of slaked lime and coarse ore
used as depophosphorizing material. Dephosphorized
slag obtained and metal then decarbonized in fur-
nace and vigorously cooled. Shows that formation
of depophosphorized slag is possible in electric

162T79

RUMANIA/Metallurgy - Steel (Contd)

Mar/Apr 50

furnace. Stability of acid furnace is 2-2.5 times
greater than that of basic furnace.

162T79

WHICU, P.

- BUCHERER, ELLIOTT M. SECRET, Vol 1, Ch 1, pg 2, Part 6
1. "Photographer Conducted Reconnaissance and Probed
a. BUNKERS, Bunker and Nuclear Power Plant, Paris, France, Jan.
2. "The Hypothesis of Engineer Gordin" L. S. GORDIN, Sov. Econ.
Rep 6-8
3. SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET
4. SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET
5. "The Actual Situation of "Reactor" Propulsion
-SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET
-SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET SECRET
6. "Report to Ministry of P.M.R. TASS, Dec 19, 1958, Part II, p 12-13.
7. "The Eye and the Brain," Dr. W. H. DODDING pg 19.
8. "Construction of the Construction of No. 1, Mr. GORDON,
Vladimir, Soviet Russia."
9. "A New Vehicle Concept - A New Type of Motor Vehicles"
H. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
10. "Science in the Service of Production" U. S. S. R.,
Rep. and D. COMM. SERV. pg 21, 22.
11. "Point Experience," BILL SHAW, Part 10 pg 15.
12. "Strategic Plan of the USSR for the 1960-1970's,"
D. P. DODDING pg 15-16.
13. "An International Conference on Reactor Research," DODDING
pg 15-16, Oct 1958, pg 15-16, and 16.
14. "New Projects for Future Nuclear Science," L. S. GORDIN, Sov.
Rep 6-8-5.
15. "The Development of New Reactors Will Be Served," N. S. GORDIN pg 15-16.

1/1

HAIDA, L.

"Mechanization of the Pressing Process in the Production of V Belts." p. 159,
(MECHANISACE, Vol. 2, No. 4, Apr. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

HAIDE, Rudolf

The railroad shunting engine of the No. 100 type. Elelm ipar
14 no.6:187-189 Je '60.

1. Termenyertekesitesi es Raktarozasi Vallalat.

LOSONCZY, Gyorgy, dr.; PETRAS, Gyozo, dr.; HAIDECKER, Julia, dr.

Diagnostic and epidemiological data on Klebsiella infections.
Orv. hetil 105 no.10 1964 10 Mr'64.

1. Fovarosi László Korház.

HAIDEGGER, ERNO.

Electrolytic production of nickel. Erno Haidegger.
Bányász. Kahász. Lapok 83, 571-S (1950).—Crude granulated Ni contg. Ni 98, Cu 2, Fe 1%, and some Si, C, S, and Mn was melted in graphite crucibles, rolled into sheets, and refined by electrolysis with various electrolytes. The current efficiency and the quality of the deposited Ni were poor when electrolyzing a cool liquid at 125 v. and 70 amp. This is explained by a strong chem. polarization of Ni at room temp., which leads to reactions of higher potentials, such as development of H and O. Best results were obtained at 60°. The material transport in all electrolytes examined was effected by NiSO_4 . The addn. of H_2BO_3 was advantageous, since it stabilized the pH. The optimum

pH should be established empirically. When processing a catholyte at a pH that is too low the Ni deposit contained NiO in the form of black dots, and the cathode had bubbles on the surface. The structure of the deposited Ni layer was finer with a sulfate than with a chloride electrolyte. When cast anodes were used in place of roiled anodes, soln. took place more readily. Metallic contaminations of the anode except Co did not deposit on the cathode with certain precautions. The presence of NiCl_2 or KCl prevented the passivation of the anode. After processing the spent electrolyte in the anodic area was recovered in 2 phases. The liquid was heated or treated with Ni(OH)_2 to remove Fe as hydroxide. Co was then pptd. by addn. of Ni(OH)_2 and NaClO , and the Co(OH)_2 ppt. was removed by filtration. Further processing was required to sep. precious metals, chiefly Pt. István Pindl

HAIDEGGER, E.

Brit Abs BI
March 1953
General Process
Metallurgy

2

Optimum profiles for wire-drawing dies. E. Haidegger: (Alumin-
ium, Budapest, 1952, 4, No. 2, 31-37; Metalloz., 1952, 10, 48).—
The optimum design of dies for various special purposes is given
by means of diagrams, and relevant data for the wire-drawing of Fe,
steel, Al, Cu, brass, and bronze are tabulated. R. B. Clarkite.

SZUCS, Miklos, dr.; HAIDEGGER, Erno; SZEBENYI, Imre

Experiment in coking asphaltic crude oil residues with high sulphur content. Koh lap 9 no. 10: 462-466 0 '54.

1. Budapesti Muzsaki Egyetem Kemial Technologial Tanszek.

~~SHAYLE GGEK, HAYLA~~

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid Fuels H-22

Abs Jour : RZhKhim., No 12, 1958, No 40914

Author : Khaydegger, ~~Heda~~, S

Inst : Not given

Title : Improvement of the Yield and the Quality of the Products
in the Coke-Gas Industry.

Orig Pub : Magyar Kemik. lapja, 1955, 10, No 8, 244-249

Abstract : Eighteen library references.

Card 1/1

Hildegger, E.

CH
K23. Experimental desulphurization of domestic bituminous coals for the production of furnace coke — E. Hildegger
(Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, Vol. 61, 1935, No. 1,
pp. 19—23, 5 figs.)

Experimental work was undertaken in order to reduce the sulphur content of domestic bituminous coals (mined in the Pécs area). Desulphurization of the bituminous coals and cokes used as starting materials was carried out at temperatures ranging from 800 to 900° C. and alternatively in a stream of ordinary coke gas (dehydrated and steam-saturated gas were tried) and ammonia. The efficiency of the desulphurization process was investigated in relation to temperature, particle size and gas volume. The relative amounts of different sulphur derivatives contained in the coals (e.g. sulphides, sulphates, pyrites and organic sulphur compounds) were determined during the desulphurization process and it was found that organic sulphur was most easily eliminated in a reducing atmosphere. The most efficient desulphurization was observed when ammonia was used. The highest values of sulphur eliminated by the process amounted to 38.3% for coals and 33.6% for cokes.

Hайдеггер, Э.

The problems of power economy in our century. p. 329. Vol. 9, No. 9 Sept. 1956
MAGY ENERGIAGAZDASAG. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

HEIDEGGER, E.

Significance of iron coke in ferrous metallurgy. p. 93.
KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.
Vol 11, no. 3, Mar 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

HEIDEGGER, E.

Information on synthetic coke. p.90. (Kohaszati Lapok. Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 4, Apr. 1956,
Ontode, Vol. 7, no. 4.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957 Incl.

HAIDEGGER, E.

Electroslatic preparation of coal. p.534. BANYASZATI LAPOK.
Budapest. Vol. 11, no. 9, Sept. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

HAI/DEGGER, E.

2014. USE OF VAN KREVELEN'S DENSIMETRIC METHOD IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF BITUMES AND ASPHALTS. Varet, J., Hepp, W. and Haidinger, E. *Chemie-Technik, 14 Nov. 1956, vol. 37, 563-565*; abstr. in *Ass. tech. Indust. Gaz France Ciro. bibliogr., 15 Jan. 1957, (1), 91*. The method has been applied to study of the structure of hard and soft asphalts from crude oils and coal distillation residues. Results have shown that concentration of aromatic rings increases with molecular weight. Tests on hard asphalts from Hagleygal crudes showed that they had higher aromaticity than those from Liepe and Lobeu oils. (L).

HUNGARIAN
CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

Hungary/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment
of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5448

Author: Haidegger, Erno

Institution: None

Title: The Possibility of Desulfurization of Hungarian Brown Coal

Original
Publication: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, 62, No 5, 145-148

Abstract: To study the possibility of lowering the S content of Hungarian high-sulfur brown coal and the production of sulfur free coke, an experimental investigation was made of the effect of mineral components on the formation of S-compounds during carbonization of the coal, for which purpose two samples of the coal were treated with 20% solution of HCl and coked at different temperatures. It is shown that removal of the compounds of Fe and Ca decreases the sulfur content of the coke. Thus, for example, if the coke of a given variety of coal contained 3.2% S, after this coal had been treated with acid the sulfur content

Card 1/2

Hungary/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment
of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5448

Abstract: of the coke was reduced to 0.53%. Experiments in which the coal was first moistened with a solution of FeCl_3 and CaCl_2 and then subjected to coking, have shown that increase in the amount of Fe and Ca compounds present in the coal increases the sulfur content of the coke. The conclusion is reached that by means of an acid treatment of the coal it is possible to lower the sulfur content of the coke produced therefrom.

Card 2/2

HAIDEGGER, E.

Newer date on the distillation of a coal-oil mixture.

p. 210 (Magyar Kamikusok Lapja. Vol. 12, no. 7/8 July/Aug. 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

COUNTRY : Hungary H-25
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., v. 21 1959, No. 76351
AUTHOR : Haidegger, F., Karolyi, J., and Zalai, A.
J. P. : Not given
TITLE : The Production of Fatty Alcohols by High-Pressure Hydrogenation
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar Kem Lapja, 15, No 5-6, 17-180 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The results from an investigation of the reduction of palm nut oil, sunflower oil, and coconut oil to alcohols with H_2 at high pressures and temperatures are presented. The reaction was carried out in a laboratory reactor of 2-liter capacity. It has been found that in the temperature range 500-530° the optimum temperature appears 300°. Varying the pressure in the range 205-262 atm has no effect on the alcohol yield. Satisfactory yields of alcohols were achieved

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	
CATEGORY	:		H-25
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	
AUTHOR	:		76351
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	with catalyst concentrations (oxides of Cu, Zn, Mn) of over 2 wt %. The optimum contact time (minimum yield of paraffins) is 20 min. Experiments in a continuous laboratory reactor, using a mixture of H ₂ and N ₂ (75% H ₂) at a pressure of 315 atm and with 1.5-4 wt % catalyst, have shown that the minimum permissible temperature increases with increasing space velocity of the reaction mass.	
G. Yudkovich			

CARD: 2/2

275

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	H-25
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	79835
AUTHOR	:	Haidegger, E. and Hesp, V.	
INST.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	:	Investigation of the Composition of Bitumens and Asphalts	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 15, No 4, 325-337 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The results from an investigation and calculations made by the authors on and for hard and soft bitumens as well as for coal tar products by the Krevelen method are given; the Krevelen method was developed for the analysis of coals and is based on the determination of the sp gr and the elementary composition. It is shown that a direct relationship exists between the molecular weight and the structure of the bitumens: the higher the molecular weight, the greater the number of C	

CARD: 1/2

241

HUNGARY, E.

Proportion of gas and electric-power production and its significance for the power economy of Hungary. p.29

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiaüzemelési Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 12, no.1, Jan. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAST) LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

HAIDEGGER, E.; KAROLYI, J.; ZALAT, A.

Production of fatty alcohols by means of high-pressure catalytic hydrogenation.

p.23

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EAI), LC. VOL. 8, NO. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KARCLYI, Jozsef (Budapest XI, Gellert ter 3); HAIDEGGER, Erno (Budapest XI, Gellert ter 3); HODOSSY, Lajos (Budapest XI, Gellert ter 3)

Production of fatty alcohols by means of high-pressure catalytic hydrogenation. II. Acta chimica Hung 24 no.2:157-189 '60.

1. High Pressure Research Institute, Budapest.

(Alcohols) (Catalysts) (Hydrogenation) (Copper)
(Zinc) (Glycerides) (Paraffins) (Manganese oxides)

HAIDFGGER, Erno

Industrial significance of the use of sorbite. Magy kem lap 16 no. 8:
351-355. Ag '61

1. Nagynyomasu Kiserleti Intezet.

34902

Z/CC/34/CCC/003/C01/0.1
2231/3313

II. 1180

AUTHORS: Károlyi, Imre; Károlyi, József; Siposs, Géza and
Szentmiklóssy, Imre

TITLE: Nitrous oxide production at the Borsod Chemical Combine
has been started

PUBLICATION: Magyar Kémikusok Lapja, no. 3, 1962, 117-119

TEXT: The article deals with production of nitrous oxide by thermal de-
composition of ammonium nitrate, as introduced by the Borsodi vegyiipari-
linát (Borsod Chemical Combine) in Kazincbarcika in March 1961. The new
method, whose development was started by the authors at the Nagyváradai
Kísérleti intézet (High Pressure Research Institute) in 1959 and later
patented (Ref. 4: High Pressure Research Institute, inventors Károlyi,
I., Károlyi, J., Siposs, G., Szentmiklóssy, I.; Method of nitrous oxide
production by thermal decomposition of ammonium nitrate, Budapest 1960,
June 19, registered number: 147.140) uses calcium oxide to eliminate the
disadvantages due to impurities caused by iron (III) ions and chlorine.

Card 1/3

X

Nitrous oxide production ...

4/000/02/000/003/001/001
2001/0005

ions present in ammonium nitrate, as opposed to the conventional method using diammonium hydrogen phosphite. Previous experiments with the production of nitrous oxide were conducted at the R&T Nitrofim (R&T Nitrogen Works) and the Budapesti Ipari Egyetem Kémiai Technológiai Tanszék (Chemical Technology Department of the Budapest Technical University). Construction of the nitrous oxide plant at the Borsod Chemical Combine was started in August 1950 on the instructions of the MR. Néhányegyházi Osztálya (Main Department of Heavy Chemical Industry at the Ministry for Heavy Industry). The plant designed and built by the Borsod Chemical Combine itself produced 7 tons of nitrous oxide by the end of 1951. Previously, 3-3.5 tons of the annual domestic demand of 10 tons were covered by imports from the DDR and West Germany. The Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinika and II. sz. Nőgyógyászati Klinikák (No. 1 Surgical Clinic and No. 2 Gynecological Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of Medical Sciences) and the R&T Terry Sámuel Utcai Kórház (R&T sebészeti osztálya (Emergency Ward of the Hospital on Terry Sámuel street) stated that the quality of domestically-produced nitrous oxide exceeds that of the imported one. The authors express their thanks to

Card 2/3

X

Nitrous oxide production ...

4/30/83/CCC/003/001/001
J261/J505

János Znyedi, Chief Technologist, Gábor Szilágyi, Mechanical Engineer and István Cilári, Chemical Engineer, for their help with the designing and installing equipment at the nitrous oxide plant. There are 1 figure and 4 references: 1 non-Soviet-bloc and 3 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Magyarorszagi kísérleti intézet (High Pressure Research Institute), Budapest; (Kádár, Károlyi and Sipos) Borsod vegyi Kombinát (Borsod Chemical Combine), Kazincbarcika; (Szentmiklóssy)

Card 3/3

X

HAIDEGGER, Erno; HODOSSY, Lajos; KAROLYI, Jozsef; METZING, Jozsef

Realization of fatty alcohol manufacture in Hungary. Magy
kem lap 17 no.6:247-252 Je '62.

1. Nagynyomasu Kiserleti Intezet (for Haidegger and Karolyi).
2. Peti Nitrogenmuvek (for Hodossy and Metzing).

HAIDEGGER, Erno; KRIZA, Daniel

Dealkylation of alkyl aromatic compounds. Magy kem lap 18
no.11:517-523 N '63.

1. Chemokomplex Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat (for Haidegger).
2. Nagynyomasu Kiserleti Intezet (for Kriza).

HODOSSY, Lajos; PETER, Istvan; HAIDEGGER, Erno

Furfuryl alcohol: a new Hungarian chemical product.
Magy kem lap 19 no. 4:196-199 Ap '64.

1. Department of Chemical Processes, Veszprem University
of the Chemical Industry (for Hodossy).
2. Ministry of the Heavy Industry (for Haidegger).

L 36900-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6027099

(N)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0099/66/040/001/0037/0046

AUTHOR: Hahn, Witold E.; Korzeniewski, Czeslaw

33

B

ORG: Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Lodz (Katedra Chemii Organicznej
Uniwersytetu)

TITLE: Use of the Mannich reaction in synthesis of heterocyclic compounds. VI.
Derivatives and analogues of bicyclo-[4.3.1]-decane. I. Synthesis and some reactions
of 3,4-benzo-8-azabicyclo-[4.3.1]-decen-3-dione-2,5

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii - annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 1,
1966, 37-46

TOPIC TAGS: heterocyclic base compound, amide, formaldehyde, hydrolysis,
chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: 4,6-dicarbomethoxy-1,2-benzocyclohepten-1-dione-3,7 was condensed with
formaldehyde and primary amines. The derivatives of 1,6-dicarbomethoxy-3,4-benzo-
8-azabicyclo-[4.3.1]-decen-3-dione-2,5 obtained undergo ktonic hydrolysis, when
heated with acids, to corresponding derivatives of 3,4-benzo-8-azabicyclo-[4.3.1]-
decen-3-dione-2,5. The authors thank Professor Jan Bartz (University im. A.

Mickiewicz, Poznan) for making possible the spectrophotometric measurements. The
work was financed by the Central Pharmaceutical Industry "Polfa". Orig. art. has:

3 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35.392]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 09Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 LS

09/17 0001

HAIDEGGER, G.

Encased installations with a high voltage. p. 282 The 1957 Electrotechnical General Assembly. p. 285 Vol. 49, No. 9 Sept. 1956 ELEKROTECHNIKA. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

HAIDEGGER, G.

Interrupter-disconnecting switches of the MS and MSB type. p. 56.

VILLAMOSSAG. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 7, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI). LC. Vol. 8, no. 2,^{July} 1959.
Uncl.

HAIDEKKER, Ivan, okleveles gépész mérnök

Up-to-date bearing supports of propeller shafts. Jarmu mezo
gép ll no.11:431-437 N '64.

KORANYI, Gyorgy, Dr.; HAIDEKKER, Judit, Dr.

Skin sensitivity to insulin. Orv. hetil. 99 no.8-9:293 23 Feb - 2 Mar 58.

1. Az Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet (mb. igazgato: Barsony Jeno dr.)
Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Steiner Bela dr.) kozlemenye.
(DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA, in inf. & child
insulin induced (Hun))
(INSULIN, inj. eff.
dermatitis in child (Hun))

STEINER, Bela, dr.; PUTNOKY, Gyula, dr.; KOVACS, Klara, dr.; SZABON, Jánzsef,
dr.; HAIDEKKER, Judit, dr.

Examination of subglottic bacterial flora in a closed system.
Orv.hetil. 105 no.1:21-25 5 J '64.

1. Orvostovábbkepző Intézet, Gyermekosztály, Laboratorium vissz-

galatok Tanszéke, Orr-Fül-Gege Tanszék.

STEINER, B.; PUTNOKY, G.; KOVACS, Clara; SZABON, J.; HAIDEKKER, Judith

Bacterial flora of the subglottis in samples taken in a closed system. The significance of potential pathogens. Acta paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.2:119-131 '63.

1. Department of Paediatrics (Director, Prof. B. Steiner),
Laboratory (Director, Prof. G. Putnoky) and Department of Oto-
rhino-laryngology (Director, Prof. L. Subjan), Postgraduate
Medical School, Budapest.

(PHARYNX) (RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(LARYNGOSCOPY) (BRONCHOSCOPY)
(BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNICS) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES) (PNEUMONIA)

LOSONCZY, Gyorgy, dr.; HAIDEKKER, Julia, dr.; MILCH, Hedda, dr.

Staphylococcal epidemics in hospitals with cases of scarlatoid.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.51:1818-1821 18 D'60.

1. Fovarosi Laszlo korhaz es az Orszagos Kozegeszsegug Intezet
(SCARLET FEVER diag)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS diag)

BINDER, L.; DUDAS, P.; HAIDEKKER, Juliet; SCHLAFER, Elisabeth

The later fate of children with Staphylococcal pneumonia. Acta
paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 2 no.2:155-157 '61.

1. Laszlo Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Budapest.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS in infancy and childhood)
(PNEUMONIA in inf and child)

HAIDEKKER, T.

The Mechanical Laboratory's VMG 5516-02 phonograph, p. 73, KEP ES
HANGTECHNIKA, (Optikai es Kinotechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Vol. 2, No. 3, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

ANTONESCU, N. [Antonescu, N.]; KHAIDUK, K. [Haiduc, C.]; KOSTIA, L. [Costea, L.]

Some problems related to the study and construction of the Vuia one-ton industrial boiler. Rev electrotehn energet 5 no.1:167-178 '60.
(EEAI 10:4)

(Rumania--Steam boilers)

ANTONESCU, N.; COSTEA, L.; HAIDUC, C.

Aspects of the functioning of the one-ton-per-hour Viua I.E. industrial
boiler with liquid fuel. Rev electrotechn energet 5 no.2:483-491 '60.
(EEAI 10:5)

(Rumania--Steam boilers) (Liquid fuels)

S/262/62/000/015/002/011

I007/I207

2/1/2001
AUTHORS: Grecov, D., Haiduc, C. and Soci, A.

TITLE: Determination of coolant optimum-temperature at the inlet into the nuclear power reactor

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovye ustavovki, no. 15, 1962, 14, abstract 42.15.60 (Studii și cercetări energ. Acad. RPR, v. 11, no. 3, 1961, 455-467 [Rumanian])

TEXT: The dual-cycle system in which the primary coolant ensures heat removal, while the secondary coolant (water) is intended to carry the thermodynamic cycle of power generation, is widely used in nuclear power plants. Proceeding from theoretical considerations, the authors study the influence of the temperature t_1 of different primary coolants at the inlet into the nuclear reactor circuit, on the net efficiency of the power plant. As coolants CO₂, helium, polyphenil or water may be used. A formula is suggested for determining the optimum value of t_1 . There are 5 figures and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

Card 1/1

S/283/63/000/002/001/001
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Grecov, D., Haiduc, C.

TITLE: The calculation of the heating temperature of feeding water in double-circuit systems at nuclear electric power stations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Yadernyye reaktory, no. 2, 1963, 10, abstract 2.50.35 (Studii și cercetari energ. Acad. RPR, 1961, v. 11, no. 4, 627 - 637, Roumanian; summaries in Russian and French)

TEXT: Formulas are given for calculating the optimum temperature to which feed water in double-circuit systems should be heated for nuclear reactors with a thermal efficiency of 400 Mw. The application of the formulas permits of avoiding complex calculations and to find the region of the optimum heating temperature with sufficient accuracy by way of determining the influence of various factors of the thermal system on the parameter examined. There are 2 figures and 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

RUMANIA

HAIDUC, C.

Bucharest, Revue d'Electrotechnique et d'Energétique, No 1. Série B,
1963, pp 53-70

"Combined Nuclear Power Plants and their Thermal Efficiency."

KHAYDUK, K. [Haiduk, G.]

Method for determining the optimum parameters for steam generator
in combined Atomic Power Station with water pressurized reactor. Rev
electrotechn energet 9 no.3:427-438 '64

Haidu, I.

Inorganic cyclic compounds. Note h. On the structure of heteropolyacids. p. 168.

REVISTA DE CHIMIE. (Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei si
Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania) Bucuresti,
Romania. Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

✓ Probable structure of silicodilimide, SiN_2H_2 . Ionel Haiduc
(Univ. "V. Babes", Cluj, Romania). Bull. soc. chim. France 1960, 489-90.—A new 2-dimensional polycyclic structure is proposed for the polymer (SiN_2H_2). This new structure is based on the cycle: $\text{Si}(\text{NH})_2\text{Si}(\text{NH})_2\text{Si}(\text{NH})_2\text{Si}(\text{NH})_2$ (I). This structure seems more probable than $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Si} : \text{N} \\ | \\ \text{NH}_3 \end{array} \right]$ (II). Si does not tend to form a double bond with N, and it normally has 4 coördinate bonds. Structure I satisfies these characteristics. This structure also accounts easily for the thermal decompr. of SiN_2H_2 as well as its reaction with NH_3 and gaseous HCl . Geo. W. Schell

1/29 (1/3)

KHAYDUK, Ionel [Haiduc, I.]

Systematic classification of inorganic cyclic compounds. Zhur.-
strukt.khim. 2 no.3:374-382 My.-Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Universitet imeni Babesh-Bolyay, g. Kluzh, Rumynskaya Narodnaya
Respublika.

(Chemistry, Inorganic--Classification)

HAIDUC, Ionel

Carborani, $B_nC_2H_{n+2}$, a new class of quasi aromatic compounds.
Studii cerc chim 13 no.11:783-803 N '64.

1. Faculty of Chemistry, Cluj University, 11 Arany Janos Street.